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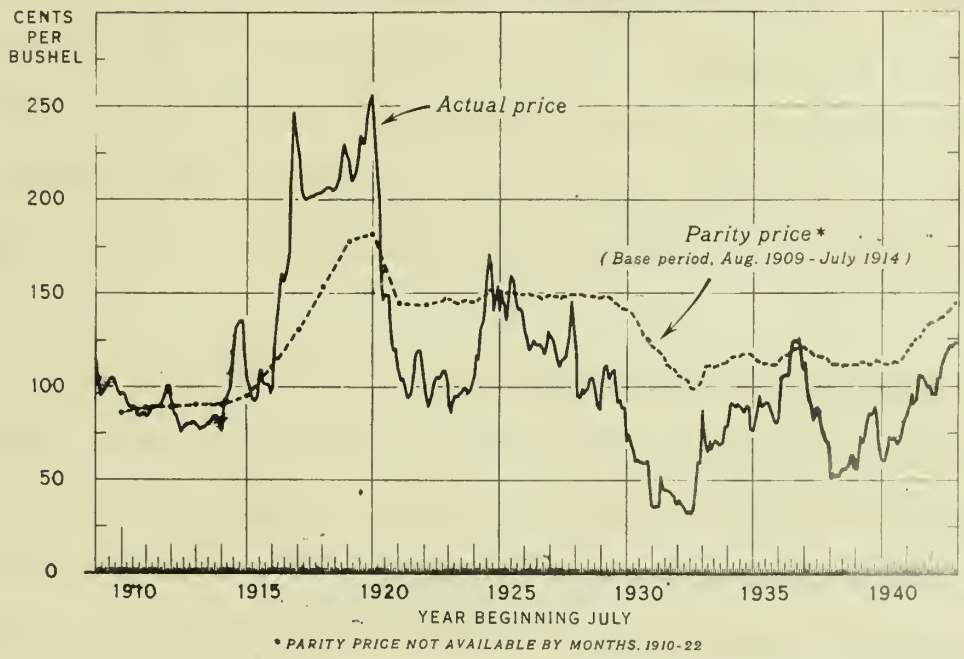
THE Wheat SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WS-75 BAE JULY 1943

WHEAT: PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS AND PARITY PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1909-42



* PARITY PRICE NOT AVAILABLE BY MONTHS, 1910-22

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG 39712 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Since 1920, prices received by farmers for wheat have risen above the parity price level in 1924-25, 1925-26, and 1936-37. In 1924, foreign demand for United States wheat was increased as a result of a very small crop in Canada. In 1925 the crop in the United States was small, and in 1936 United States supplies were greatly reduced following 4 years of drought. The price in mid-June 1943, at $1.24 per bushel, was 86 percent of parity - the highest percentage of parity since July 1937. In World War I, world supplies were small compared with demand, and prices in the United States rose considerably above parity. In World War II, world supplies are of record size and ample to take care of all expected requirements.

THE WHEAT SITUATION
- Including Rye -

Summary

The domestic wheat supply for the 1943-44 marketing year is now indicated at about 1,400 million bushels, which would be 213 million bushels below the record supply in 1942-43. Stocks of old wheat on July 1 are now tentatively placed at 609 million bushels compared with 632 million bushels in 1942. A total expected crop of 791 million bushels was indicated by the official crop report of July 10. This is 60 million bushels above the indication in June and 7 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average, but 19 percent below the near-record crop of 981 million bushels produced last year.

Disappearance of domestic wheat in 1943-44 is expected to total about 1.15 billion bushels, consisting of the following approximate distribution, in million bushels: Food 535, seed 80, alcohol 150, feed 335, and exports and shipments including some war relief 50. The quantity required for alcohol production will depend largely upon whether it is possible to increase the use of molasses for this purpose. This allocation would leave about 250 million bushels for the carry-over July 1, 1944, which would be adequate to provide working stocks of 125 million bushels, 75 million bushels as a reserve against small yields, and 50 million bushels as a reserve for post-war relief. Wheat imports by the Commodity Credit Corporation would be expected to supplement the quantity of domestic wheat for feed, but may continue to be limited by the tight shipping situation.

Wheat and rye acreage goals for 1944 were announced by the War Food Administration on July 13. The wheat goal was set at 68 million acres, which

is 26 percent above the 54.2 million acres seeded for the 1943 crop, but about the same as the 1932-41 average of 68.9 million acres. It was suggested that the acreage of rye for harvest be maintained in areas where rye will produce more food or feed per acre than any alternative crop. This would mean an acreage slighly smaller than the 2.9 million acres indicated for the 1943 crop.

July wheat prices, except for hard red spring wheat, are above the loan rate for the first year since the loan program was started. On July 1 the loan rate on the 1943 crop was increased 1 cent over the rate announced in June to an average at the farm of $1.23; for No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City it is $1.37 per bushel as compared with $1.27 in 1942.

Prospects are that the 1943 world wheat production, excluding the U.S.S.R. and China, may be about 12 percent below the 4.24 billion bushels estimated for 1942, reflecting a very large reduction in North America offset only in a small part by better prospects for Europe and India. Wheat stocks in the four major exporting countries of Canada, the United States, Argentina, and Australia on July 1, 1943, totaled about 1,770 million bushels.

Total United States rye supplies for 1943-44 are now indicated at about 76 million bushels, consisting of a carry-over of about 42 million bushels and a prospective crop of 34 million bushels. Supplies of this size would be the second largest since 1922. Disappearance in 1943-44 is expected to be large enough to materially reduce the carry-over at the end of the season.

- July 31, 1943

THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND.- In the 10-year period 1932-41, the annual carry-over of old wheat in the United States averaged about 235 million bushels, production 738 million bushels, and domestic disappearance about 680 million bushels.

The loan program has been an important price factor since it came into operation in 1938. Influenced by new legislation affecting loan rates, prices rose beginning in March 1941 and prices to growers for the 1940-41 marketing year averaged 68.2 cents. Prices for the year beginning July 1941 averaged 94.5 cents; the advance in prices reflected the higher loan rates in effect and our participation in the war. With even higher loan rates now in effect, prices for the 1942 crop are expected to average about $1.07.

Loan rates to farmers for 1943 wheat were based on $1.23 per bushel, which represented 85 percent of the United States parity at the beginning of the crop year. In 1938-39 the loan was based on 53 cents; in 1939-40, 64 cents; in 1940-41, 65-1/2 cents; in 1941-42, 98 cents; and in 1942-43, 114 cents.

Total Wheat Supplies for 1943-44 Estimated at 1.4 Billion Bushels, Consisting of Carry-In of 609 Million Bushels and Crop of 791 Million Bushels

The domestic wheat supply for the 1943-44 marketing year is indicated at about 1,400 million bushels, which would be 213 million bushels below the record supply in 1942-43. Stocks of old wheat on July 1 are now tentatively placed at 609 million bushels compared with 632 million bushels in 1942, 385 million bushels in 1941, and 246 million bushels the 1932-41 average (table 7). Stocks on farms, in interior mills and elevators, in commercial centers, and Commodity Credit Corporation stocks in transit and in steel and wood bins total 514 million bushels. The figure for stocks in merchant mills, usually included in the carry-over estimate and which will not be released until early August, is tentatively estimated at about 95 million bushels.

A total crop of 791 million bushels was indicated by the official crop report of July 10. This is 60 million bushels above the indication in June and 7 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average, but 19 percent below the near-record crop of 981 million bushels produced last year and 16 percent below the large crop of 943 million bushels produced in 1941.

Production of winter wheat in 1943 was estimated at 519 million bushels, which is about one-fourth less than the 1942 crop and 5.6 percent below the 10-year average. The acreage of winter wheat being harvested is placed at 33.9 million acres, or 5.1 percent less than the 35.7 million acres harvested last year. Winter wheat suffered less than usual acreage losses for the country as a whole, although abandonment has been quite heavy in important soft wheat-producing States, the Pacific Northwest, Montana, New Mexico, and some other areas with smaller acreages. Some further loss of acreage occurred from floods in Missouri and Kansas during June. The yield this year is

indicated at 15.3 bushels per harvested acre. While this is 1 bushel above the 1932-41 average, it is 4.4 bushels below the yield last year. Yields of winter wheat were reduced below expectations in Oklahoma with the total effect of unfavorable weather, freezes, and insects becoming more apparent with harvesting. Some improvement occurred in western Kansas but some further losses and reduced yields became apparent in the central, eastern, and southeast sections, resulting from the floods and high water. Rust was not a major factor in winter wheat yields this year although reported in scattered areas.

All spring wheat production (including durum) in 1943 was estimated at 272 million bushels compared with 278 million bushels last year. As now estimated, this year's spring wheat crop is 44 percent above the 10-year average. The acreage of all spring wheat remaining for harvest is placed at 16.0 million acres, or 16.1 percent more than the 13.8 million acres harvested in 1942. Spring wheat abandonment of 3.9 percent is somewhat greater than in 1942, although only one-fifth of average. The spring wheat yield of 17.0 bushels is 3.2 bushels below the record of 20.2 bushels in 1942, but equals the second yield of record in 1941. With limitations on seeding of spring wheat removed and a generally favorable seeding period, the planted acreage is 16.7 million acres, or 17.5 percent more than in 1942. This acreage is still considerably lower than the 10-year average of 20.9 million acres. The season for the most part has been favorable for rapid recovery from the late start in the important spring wheat States. July weather has continued favorable for the development of the crop.

Durum production at 32.5 million bushels is 27 percent less than the 44.7 million bushels produced last year, but close to 21 percent above average. Production of other spring wheat at 239.1 million bushels is the largest since the 240-million-bushel crop of 1928, and exceeded in only 1927 and 1928. Durum wheat acreage for harvest is 3.5 percent less than last year while other spring wheat acreage has increased 19.7 percent. The indicated acreage for harvest of durum is 2.0 million acres and of other spring wheat 14.0 million acres. The yield of durum is 16.0 bushels compared with 21.2 bushels per harvested acre last year, and the yield of other spring wheat 17.1 bushels compared with 20.0 bushels in 1942.

Large Prospective Disappearance in 1943-44 May Reduce July 1, 1944 Stocks to About 250 Million Bushels

Disappearance of domestic wheat in 1943-44 is expected to total about 1.15 billion bushels, consisting of the following approximate distribution, in million bushels: Food 535, seed 80, alcohol 150, feed 335, and exports and shipments including some war relief 50. The quantity required in alcohol production (for the manufacture of synthetic rubber and smokeless powder) will depend largely upon the possibility of increasing the use of molasses for this purpose. The prospective supply of corn is small relative to livestock numbers, and wheat will probably continue to be used instead of corn for this purpose. The quantity of wheat which will be fed on farms where grown is tentatively placed at 120 million bushels, an increase over the 101 million bushels estimated used in 1942-43. If the 215 million bushels owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation on July 1 are sold for feed, the total feed item would be 335 million bushels. The quantity sold by the Corporation in 1942-43 totaled 275 million bushels. An allocation as just

described would leave about 250 million bushels for the carry-over July 1, 1944, which would be adequate to provide working stocks of 125 million bushels -- 75 million bushels as a reserve against small yields, and 50 million bushels as our commitment for post-war relief under the International Wheat Agreement. Wheat imports by the Commodity Credit Corporation would be expected to supplement the quantity of domestic wheat for feed, but these may continue to be limited by the tight shipping situation.

Prospective wheat supplies are ample to take care of likely requirements by classes, except in the case of soft red winter wheat, the supplies of which were short in 1942-43. The soft red winter carry-over is very small and production is 14 percent below last year and 31 percent below the 1932-41 average. The flour of this type of wheat is used for making pastry, crackers, biscuits, and cakes.

Wheat Goal for 1944 Placed at 68 Million Acres, An Increase of 26 Percent; Rye Goal Slight Decrease

Wheat and rye acreage goals for 1944 were announced by the War Food Administration on July 13. The wheat goal was set at 68 million acres, which is 26 percent above the 54.2 million acres seeded for the 1943 crop but about the same as the 1932-41 average of 68.9 million acres. In 1937 there were 80.8 million acres, which was the largest in the history of this country. It was suggested that the acreage of rye for harvest be maintained in areas where rye will produce more food or feed per acre than any alternative crop. This would mean an acreage slightly smaller than the 2.9 million acres indicated for the 1943 crop.

A 68-million-acre seeding with about average yields per acre would produce a crop of between 800 and 850 million bushels, which would cover the more economic uses, consisting of approximately the following, in million bushels: 540 million bushels for food, 120 fed on farms where grown, 80 for seed, and 60 for exports. Yields above average would leave quantities available for additional feeding and for alcohol production.

In broad terms, the War Food Administration advised farmers to plant as much wheat as can be grown after reserving sufficient land for expanding more urgently needed crops and without departing from sound farming practices. It was pointed out that planted acreage can be expanded without plowing up land which should be kept in grass if crop land which has been idle during recent years is used and if the cycle of crop rotation on some farms is speeded up. It was further pointed out that the program recognizes that demands for food will be imperative for several years and that sound practices must be followed to insure highest possible yields over a period of years.

The 1944 wheat goal calls for seeding approximately as large an acreage as in the record year of 1937 except in the North Central and Eastern States, where other crops will contribute more to maximum food output. The wheat goal provides for substantial expansion of acreage in the Great Plains States, from Montana and North Dakota to Texas; somewhat smaller increases in the Pacific Northwest; and about the same or slightly larger acreages in other areas compared with this year.

In the use of land, even in the principal wheat States of the Great Plains, flax, dry beans, potatoes, and grain sorghums in some areas should be given priority over wheat. In the Pacific Northwest, dry peas, dry beans, canning crops, and potatoes should have land priority over wheat. In the Corn Belt and Lake States, first call in land use should be given to soybeans, corn, dry beans, potatoes, flax, and canning crops. In the Southern and Eastern States, farmers should continue to supply some of the local food and feed needs which will mean planting somewhat larger wheat acreages than this year.

July Wheat Prices Above Loan Rate for First Time Since Loan Program Started

Wheat prices at Kansas City on July 30 compared with a month earlier were about unchanged, while those at Minneapolis were 1 cent lower and at Portland 4 cents higher. Prices at this time of the season ordinarily show weakness because of increased movement to market and hedging sales. Current prices, however, are actually above price levels in April and May and above the loan rate in most markets -- for the first time for July prices since the loan program started. The exception is in the case of hard red spring wheat, which in Minneapolis on July 30 was 3 cents below the loan. The current strength reflects the smallness of the crop in prospect relative to the likely disappearance in 1943-44 and the increased demand in the open market by buyers of wheat for alcohol production, Commodity Credit Corporation sales for this purpose at below parity prices having been discontinued July 1.

The loan rate on the 1943 crop was increased 1 cent over the rate announced in June to an average at the farm of $1.23, which adjustment was necessary for the loan to be 85 percent of the June parity; for No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat at Kansas City it is $1.37 per bushel as compared with $1.27 in 1942. 1/

On July 30, No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City, No. 1 Soft White at Portland, and No. 2 Soft Red Winter at St. Louis were above the 1943 loan rate by 2, 8, and 29 cents per bushel, respectively. At Minneapolis, the price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring was 3 cents below the loan rate. The very favorable spring wheat crop prospects have reduced Minneapolis prices relative to other markets. Strength of soft red winter prices reflects another short crop of this type of wheat, the supplies of which last year were less than milling requirements. The carry-over into the present year is very small and the indicated crop about 14 percent below the small crop of last year.

Market prices on July 30 were above the derived wheat price equivalents of the flour ceilings as follows: No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City 4 cents, No. 1 Soft White at Portland 8 cents, and No. 2 Soft Red Winter at St. Louis 11 cents. The market price of No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City was 1 cent below the equivalent.

1/ At other selected terminal markets the loan values for the 1943 crop are now as follows (1942-43 values in parentheses): No. 2 Hard Winter at Chicago, No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis and at Chicago, and No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis, all $1.42 ($1.32), and No. 1 Soft White at Portland including Rex $1.30 ($1.21) and excluding Rex $1.33.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Large world crops and restricted trade resulted in the largest world wheat supplies on record in the period 1938-42. The blockade and other war conditions reduced world exports of wheat and flour to 465 million bushels in 1940-41, compared with 638 million bushels in 1938-39 and 625 million bushels in 1939-40. Net exports from the United States in 1940-41 were down to 30 million bushels, compared with 106 million bushels in 1938-39 and 45 million bushels in 1939-40. Both world and United States exports continued small in 1941-42 and 1942-43.

World Wheat Production Prospects About 12 Percent Below 1942; July 1 Stocks in Four Exporting Countries Very Large

Prospects are that the 1943 world wheat production, excluding the U.S.S.R. and China, may be about 12 percent below the 4.24 billion bushels estimated for 1942, reflecting a very large reduction in North America offset only in a small part by better prospects for Europe and India. A Canadian crop of about 280 million bushels may be produced, assuming the long-time average yield and the official acreage (16.7 million acres of spring wheat and 0.6 million acres of winter wheat). Crop prospects in Manitoba have been well maintained, but the crop in Saskatchewan and Alberta is suffering because of lack of sufficient rain. With a crop of 791 million bushels indicated for the United States, the reduction from last year in North America may total about 500 million bushels. On the basis of present prospects, European production may exceed that of the past 3 years but still continue considerably below average. Prospects in England, Turkey, and Hungary are reported above average, in Rumania and Bulgaria about average, and in Portugal, Spain, Germany, and the occupied countries below average. Some reduction in acreage is forecast for Australia, which may reduce total production for the Southern Hemisphere below that of last year. Soil conditions in Australia have been variable but in Argentina very satisfactory for seeding and early growth. In Argentina the Government recently announced the annulment of the wheat agreements with growers which provided for reductions in wheat acreages and requested growers to increase their acreages. Trade reports indicate that a significant increase in acreage is in prospect this year.

Wheat stocks in the four major exporting countries — Canada, the United States, Argentina, and Australia — on July 1, 1943 were about 1,770 million bushels. This is 300 million bushels above the record reached a year earlier, and almost three times the 10-year (1932-41) average of 651 million bushels. It is large enough to take care of normal total world trade for 3 years. World trade in wheat averaged about 550 million bushels a year before the war, and July 1 stocks for Canada alone this year are about 665 million bushels. These large stocks in the principal exporting countries have resulted to a considerable extent from the very limited export movement to continental Europe and to the Orient. In these stocks is included an ample

reserve for post-war needs, even though domestic consumption in the various exporting countries continues above average. As already pointed out, wheat use in the United States for feed and alcohol will reduce stocks by the end of 1943-44 to fairly normal size. Feed and alcohol use in Canada in 1942-43 has increased domestic use by about 70 million bushels compared with the 1935-38 pre-war average; seed use, however, has declined 12 million bushels. Disappearance in Argentina and Australia has also been increased to some extent. An Argentine Government decree issued July 22 authorized the sale between now and December 31 of about 75 million bushels of wheat for fuel use and about 20 million bushels for feed. Argentina has virtually no timber, coal, or oil, and fuel imports have been cut off by the war.

Prospective Demand for Rye Favorable; Supplies Large

Stocks of rye at the beginning of the 1943-44 year totaled 42,372,000 bushels, consisting of 23,307,000 bushels of commercial stocks on July 1 and 19,063,000 bushels of farm stocks as of June 1. 1/ The total stocks this year are 11.6 million bushels above the 30,775,000 bushels a year ago and over two and one-half times the 8-year (1934-41) average of 16.1 million bushels. With a crop indicated at 33,562,000 bushels, the total supply of rye for the 1943-44 marketing year, without allowance for imports, is now placed at 75,934,000 bushels. This would be the second largest rye supply since 1922, when a crop of 101 million bushels was harvested. The supply last year totaled 88 million bushels (highest since 1922) and in the 8-year (1934-41) average 57 million bushels. If domestic food requirements amount to only about 10 million, seed 8 million, and exports 1 million (distilled spirits discontinued), there will remain for feed, alcohol, and carry-over about 57 million bushels. With the feed-grain supply in prospect short relative to livestock numbers, it is expected that the feeding of rye will be very heavy. Ordinarily only around 20 million bushels of rye are fed annually. The shortage of corn and the discontinuance of the sale of wheat at below parity may be expected to result in some increase in the use of rye for alcohol, although it is likely that wheat generally will be given preference over rye for this purpose. It is not necessary to have much of a carry-over for working stocks in the case of rye.

While total rye supplies are large, actually the new crop in prospect, estimated at 34 million bushels, is small, being 41 percent below the very large crop of 57 million bushels in 1942 and 13 percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average of 38.6 million bushels, which includes 3 years of very low rye production, 1933, 1934, and 1936.

Rye prices July through March in 1942-43 followed about the same pattern as a year earlier, and both periods averaged 57 cents. Beginning in April 1943, however, prices have taken a definitely higher trend (table 6). Contributing to this strength has been the short feed situation and the small wheat crop compared with prospective disappearance.

1/ Figures for July 1 are not available.

Table 1.- Wheat: Average price per bushel received by farmers, United States, 1933-42 1/

(Data for figure on cover page)

Year beginning July	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 15	June 15	Crop year average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1933	86.9	74.7	71.1	63.6	71.1	67.3	69.4	72.0	70.9	68.7	69.5	78.9	74.4
1934	78.8	89.6	92.2	88.5	88.1	90.6	89.3	87.9	85.5	90.2	87.8	77.3	84.8
1935	76.4	80.8	85.1	94.8	87.5	88.9	92.0	91.1	89.3	85.4	81.6	79.9	83.2
1936	94.1	104.8	104.3	106.8	106.4	114.5	123.6	124.9	123.2	126.6	118.3	108.9	102.6
1937	112.8	99.4	93.0	88.7	81.9	83.6	88.6	86.6	80.3	75.0	71.4	69.7	96.3
1938	60.8	50.7	52.5	52.2	52.0	53.6	57.1	56.9	56.7	57.8	63.0	62.5	56.1
1939	55.7	54.5	72.7	70.3	73.1	82.4	84.5	84.1	85.0	88.9	80.7	67.4	69.2
1940	61.4	60.1	62.6	68.2	72.5	71.5	73.0	67.8	71.8	76.0	79.4	83.1	68.2
1941	85.6	88.5	95.8	91.0	93.4	102.2	106.1	104.9	105.1	99.7	99.8	95.7	93.9
1942	94.6	95.4	102.6	103.5	104.4	110.3	117.5	119.5	122.7	122.3	122.8	124.0	106.4 2/
1943	126.0												

Compiled from reports of the Food Distribution Administration, based on returns from special price reporters. Monthly prices by States weighted by production to obtain a price for the United States; average for the year obtained by weighting State price averages for the crop-marketing season.

1/ Data 1909-32 in The Wheat Situation, November 1941, page 12.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 2.- Wheat: Parity prices, United States, by months, 1933-42 1/

(Data for figure on cover page)

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1933	103.4	107.0	110.5	110.5	110.5	110.5	108.7	110.5	111.4	111.4	112.3	112.3
1934	112.3	114.9	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.7
1935	115.8	114.9	113.2	113.2	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	111.4	111.4	111.4	110.5
1936	113.2	114.9	115.8	115.8	115.8	116.7	118.5	120.2	120.2	121.1	121.1	121.1
1937	121.1	120.2	118.5	116.7	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.0
1938	113.2	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4
1939	111.4	110.5	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.2	112.3	112.3	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.2
1940	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	113.2	113.2	113.2	114.0	114.0	114.9	116.7
1941	117.6	120.2	122.0	124.6	126.4	126.4	129.1	129.9	132.6	133.5	134.4	134.4
1942	134.4	134.4	135.3	136.1	137.0	137.9	139.7	141.4	142.3	143.2	144.1	145.0
1943	146.0											

Computation of parity prices: Average price in base period (August 1909 to July 1914) x monthly index of prices paid by farmers, interest and taxes. Example: Base price of 88.4 cents x July 1943 index of 165 = 146 cents.

1/ Data for 1909-32 in The Wheat Situation, November 1941, page 13.

Table 3.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets and dates, 1942 and 1943

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Soft White Portland 1/	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Crop Year ended -												
June 30	109.3	126.0	112.0	126.3	110.4	129.0	116.0	131.5	109.6	134.5	96.1	118.5
Month -												
May	115.7	140.1	114.9	138.1	120.1	142.1	121.8	144.6	120.2	—	97.0	125.4
June	111.0	139.0	110.9	137.0	114.1	140.9	115.9	143.5	119.2	—	91.8	130.5
Week ended -												
June 5	110.1	139.7	110.2	137.7	112.9	142.0	115.4	146.3	117.0	—	91.2	129.2
12	111.0	140.5	112.2	137.8	113.8	143.1	117.3	146.5	119.0	—	91.2	130.1
19	112.5	139.4	114.0	137.2	116.0	140.4	116.8	143.1	120.7	—	92.2	129.9
26	111.3	136.8	111.5	135.0	113.8	139.2	114.9	139.0	119.0	—	92.1	131.2
July 3	110.0	141.2	108.5	140.0	115.2	142.2	114.2	146.2	116.0	156.6	93.7	133.4
10	109.5	144.1	107.6	142.3	117.5	143.8	116.8	148.5	119.1	163.0	97.3	134.2
17	109.1	142.6	106.7	140.0	115.0	140.5	118.6	146.1	—	166.1	99.2	133.2
24	109.7		103.3	140.0	112.7	140.3	115.6		125.6	167.4	100.7	135.2

1/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked.

Table 4.- Wheat: Average closing price of September wheat futures, specified markets and dates, 1942 and 1943

Period	Winnipeg 1/2/		Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Month -								
May	—	91.2	124.9	143.9	116.6	137.0	118.1	137.3
June	—	93.0	120.7	144.3	112.7	136.6	113.5	137.4
Week ended -								
June 5	—	92.2	119.8	144.8	111.5	137.0	112.6	137.9
12	—	93.8	120.6	145.3	113.2	137.3	113.5	138.6
19	—	93.3	122.4	143.6	114.4	135.7	114.9	136.9
26	—	92.3	120.6	143.0	112.4	135.4	113.2	135.9
July 3	81.8	93.6	120.1	146.8	111.6	139.6	113.2	139.5
10	81.8	97.3	121.8	147.7	113.2	140.5	114.9	140.1
17	81.8	99.7	120.4	145.4	112.2	138.3	113.2	137.8
24	81.8	99.2	119.3	145.3	112.2	138.8	111.9	137.8

1/ Conversions at official rate, which is 90.909 cents. Any United States buyer of Canadian grain would be required to make settlement in terms of United States dollars through an agent of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official rate.
2/ October futures.

Table 5.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in four exporting countries, Friday nearest midmonth, January-July and weekly June-July 1943

Date (Friday)	Hard wheat: United States: No. 1 D. N. Sp. 15 pct. protein Buffalo c.i.f.	Hard wheat: Canada: No. 2 Manitoba Buffalo c.i.f. duty paid	Hard wheat: Canada: No. 1 Manitoba St. John f.o.b. 1/	Hard and semi-hard wheat: United States: No. 1 D. H. W. Galveston f.o.b. 2/	Hard and semi-hard wheat: Argentina: Rosafe f.o.b. 3/	Soft wheat: United States: No. 1 Portland f.o.b.	Soft wheat: Australia: F.o.b. 4/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Friday, midmonth							
Jan. 15 5/	155.0	131.0	100.6	149.0	65.9	125.0	70.6
Feb. 11	156.6	133.1	99.0	147.1	65.9	124.0	70.6
Mar. 12	159.5	138.3	104.0	150.0	65.9	125.0	71.9
Apr. 16	157.7	137.1	104.0	149.0	65.6	125.0	71.9
May 14	156.2	139.3	105.9	148.8	64.3	124.5	71.9
June 11	160.1	144.2	108.8	150.4	64.9	130.0	71.9
July 16	153.0	149.5	116.3	148.9	67.5	133.0	71.9
Weekly							
June 18	157.4	143.6	109.0	147.6	64.9	130.5	71.9
25	153.2	140.5	107.8	148.2	64.9	132.0	71.9
July 2	157.6	141.6	108.9	151.6	67.5	134.0	71.9
9	155.5	146.4	113.3	148.0	67.5	133.0	71.9
23	154.1	148.8	115.9	153.0	72.5	135.0	71.9

Current average farm prices are less than quotation about as follows: 1/ Canada 31 cents, 2/ United States 30 cents, 3/ Argentina 13 cents, and 4/ Australia 10 cents. 5/ Midmonth prices January to December 1942, published in The Wheat Situation, September 1942 and subsequent issues.

Table 6.- Rye: Average price per bushel received by farmers, United States, 1935-43 1/

Year beginning July	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 15	June 15	Crop year average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1933	78.2	58.8	61.4	52.7	55.4	51.9	53.6	54.2	53.1	52.8	51.9	58.2	62.7
1934	61.8	73.9	79.1	75.0	71.9	74.4	73.1	69.3	66.5	66.0	62.0	53.7	71.8
1935	36.0	35.5	36.5	42.1	40.4	40.0	41.4	44.4	42.9	40.8	40.6	43.8	39.5
1936	61.1	75.1	79.5	80.4	81.5	90.0	97.9	98.9	95.8	99.9	96.0	85.3	80.9
1937	81.0	70.6	68.1	63.8	60.8	59.2	64.1	63.4	58.7	52.2	49.8	46.0	68.6
1938	41.1	32.4	32.0	32.9	32.1	32.3	34.7	33.9	32.9	33.0	36.4	39.1	33.8
1939	34.3	34.2	44.0	45.1	44.6	52.3	56.7	55.7	55.6	57.1	52.4	40.3	44.0
1940 2/	38.3	36.8	38.3	40.5	42.8	41.3	43.6	41.2	43.1	46.5	48.1	47.1	41.5
1941 2/	46.4	49.4	57.3	51.3	54.2	57.8	65.2	66.0	64.3	60.7	59.4	52.4	52.0
1942 2/	51.3	49.2	55.2	52.9	50.4	56.3	61.3	64.1	68.9	69.5	71.9	79.7	3/54.2
1943	90.9												

Based on returns from special price reporters. Monthly prices, by States, weighted by production to obtain a price for the United States; average for the year obtained by weighting State price averages for the crop marketing season.
1/ Prices for 1908-32 in The Wheat Situation, February 1940, page 28. 2/ Prices include unredeemed rye at average loan values. 3/ Preliminary.

WHERE TO FIND STATISTICS ON THE WHEAT SITUATION NOT INCLUDED IN THIS ISSUE: 1/

	Page	Issue		
THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION				
Supply and distribution				
Total wheat, 1930-43	10	May	1943	WS-74
Classes, 1929-42	14	Aug.	1942	WS-69
Acreage, yield, and production				
All wheat, winter and spring: Acreage, yield, and production, 1929-42	10	Mar.	1943	WS-73
Acreage seeded by regions, 1919-39	11	Mar.	1943	WS-73
Production by classes, 1929-42	10	Jan.	1943	WS-72
Acreage and percentage of various classes	9	Mar.	1943	WS-73
Exports and imports				
Exports of wheat including flour to specified countries, 1910-39	27	Aug.	1940	WS-46
Imports into the United States, 1923-40	23	Aug.	1941	WS-58
Sales and income, and prices				
Production and farm disposition, 1909-43	12	May	1943	WS-74
Sales, price, and cash income, U.S., 1910-42	12	Mar.	1943	WS-73
Cash income in 1942 compared with 1939-41, by regions	8	Mar.	1943	WS-73
Percentage monthly sales, average 1930-39, and annual 1939-41	10	Jan.	1943	WS-72
Spread between price of wheat and value of mill products	12	Nov.	1942	WS-71
Spread between price of bread and cost of ingredients	13	Nov.	1942	WS-71
THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION				
Supply and distribution				
1922-40	15	Mar.	1941	WS-53
Averages 1924-28, 1928-37, annual 1914, 1937	6	Sept.	1939	WS-35
Acreage and production				
Acreage of wheat, world and specified countries, 1909-40	17	June	1941	WS-56
Production of wheat, world and specified countries, 1909-40	18	June	1941	WS-56
Acreage, yield, and production, world, excluding the U.S.S.R. and China, 1923-41	19	Mar.	1942	WS-65
Production in specified countries, 1939-42	11	Jan.	1943	WS-72
Stocks, July 1				
1922-40	15	Mar.	1941	WS-53
In four major exporting countries, 1933-42	16	Aug.	1942	WS-69
International trade				
International trade in wheat including flour, calendar years, 1937-40	20	Mar.	1942	WS-65
International trade in wheat flour, calendar years, 1938-40	21	Mar.	1942	WS-65

1/ Selected tables used most frequently.

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Table 7.- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on July 1, average 1932-41, and annual 1939-43 1/

Stocks position	Average 1932-41	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Farm	65,981	88,016	79,571	86,858	163,700	190,034
Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses	39,486	36,842	35,312	73,789	142,366	102,446
Commercial 2/	74,199	64,103	84,189	142,671	224,441	162,150
Merchant mills 2/	66,649	61,054	80,650	81,598	96,837 3/	95,000
Commodity Credit Corporation wheat in transit and in steel and wood bins	---	---	---	---	4,409 3/	58,990
Total	246,315	250,015	279,722	384,916	631,753 3/	608,620

1/ Includes stocks owned by the Government or still outstanding under Government loan.
2/ Includes some new wheat prior to 1937.
3/ Subject to revision on release of merchant mill stocks early in August and to possible revision of the quantity of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat in transit and in steel and wood bins.